



ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



1958



SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, C. E. Holland, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, F. V. Marshall, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

A. ANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. BOSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

J. MURDOCH, R.S.A. (Scotland), Certs. P.H. & M.I. (To September).

W. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat Inspection, Smoke and Sanitary Science Certs. (From December).

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Miss S. VARDY

Miss P. MOOR

To the Chairman and Members *of* Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1958 together with the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Infantile Mortality remained under thirty, though slightly higher than last year.

Notifications of tuberculosis were more numerous, the rate increasing from thirty-three to sixty-two per hundred thousand. The figure for England and Wales in 1957 was sixty-four. Measles was again epidemic but avirulent. No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year. Details of inoculations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis are included for your information in section F of the report. The acceptance rate for smallpox vaccination was about thirty-five per cent. compared with thirty per cent. in 1957.

The first five year programme of housing replacement proceeded steadily and should be completed next year, if the requisite number of houses of suitable types is made available.

The reports of the Housing Architect and Housing Manager show the usual gap between supply and demand. Environmental hygiene of the aged has been a matter of some concern and I would suggest that measures to supplement existing welfare services, particularly for old people in council houses, merit your serious consideration.

Your Public Health Inspectors maintained a constant supervision of food supplies and premises, and much of their time was devoted to housing inspections and advice on the various problems on which they were consulted. Every effort was made to encourage owners to make use of the grant available towards the cost of bringing up-to-date older but sound properties.

All practicable conversions to the water carriage system have been completed.

The next and much greater task is to deal with atmospheric pollution, and so prevent or minimise diseases associated with the inhalation of noxious substances, of which a large proportion reaches us through domestic chimneys.

I have appreciated the ready co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the willing assistance of all members of the staff throughout the year.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1958

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report on the progress of work in your Public Health Department. Statistics and full details of inspections and work completed under Housing, Public Cleansing, Salvage, Food Supervision and all other associated Health Services are included in the body of the report.

The final scheme of compulsory conversions of pail-closets was completed during the year. There are only about 120 pails left in the outlying and unsewered areas of the district. It is a great relief to be able to record that 99% of the dwellings in this district are now equipped with modern sanitary conveniences.

I wish I could report that the same percentage of dwellings in the district were fully modernized with hot water and bathrooms, but unfortunately this is not so, and the day when this happy state of affairs may exist seems to be a long way off. There has been a fairly steady flow of applications for grants, but they were not nearly enough, considering the number of dwellings still needing modernization and having the necessary life left in them. I feel that some useful publicity could be given to the fact, and owner-occupiers and property landlords should enquire from the Council regarding these grants. Full advice is given willingly and freely. They are at liberty to withdraw their application without any obligation whatsoever, even after the Council have resolved to make a grant and stated the amount. Twenty houses have been modernized during the year. This makes a total of 131 houses dealt with under the scheme.

The slum clearance programme is proceeding normally and according to schedule. No clearance orders were made, and all of the 15 properties represented were treated as Individually unfit. The usual problem of finding suitable alternative accommodation of the right type, and in the preferred district was again in evidence this year. It is becoming increasingly difficult trying to meet all the requirements of many of the families due for displacement.

A considerable amount of your Inspectors time has again been necessary in maintaining a full inspection of meat supplies. This, coupled with other duties in relation to the hygiene of food shops and other food premises, is work which must be done continuously and regularly, if the public are to be assured of clean and wholesome food.

My sincere thanks are due again to Dr. McKean and all members of the Council for support and encouragement, and to the Inspectors, Miss Severn and junior staff for hard work well done.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,450
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,831
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£353,502
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,473

Vital Statistics

				Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	565	298	267
Illegitimate	...	...	...	19	10	9
Still Births—Legitimate	...	..	...	14	8	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total live and still births	...	...	...	598	316	282

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births—3.25%

Deaths	...	...	...	446	267	179
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	...	...	...	14.1		
(Comparability Factor 1.28)	...	...	...
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population) Legitimate	...	...	...	13.9		
(Comparability Factor 1.00) Illegitimate	...	...	...	0.5	Total	14.4
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	23.4
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	24.2
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Deaths from Maternal Causes (per 1,000 births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	27.4
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	...	...	...	...	28.3
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	0.0

Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—

Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0.0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	0.0

Population

The excess of births over deaths was one hundred and thirty-eight, and the Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population was one hundred and ten more than last year.

Births

The birth rate was slightly higher than last year and there was a welcome fall in the still birth rate.

The following table is an analysis of the Rh groups of mothers for births notified during the year.

					Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh positive	...	...	...	...	12	402	9
Rh Negative	...	...	...	...	2	106	3
Not Tested	...	...	...	...	1	93	3

Premature Births

The premature birth rate rose to ninety-four per thousand live births. The survival rate at one month was only a little less than in 1957 in spite of the much higher proportion of the smaller babies born this year.

Fifty-five infants were notified as premature by weight, twin pregnancies accounting for ten of them. Twenty-six were born in hospital and four in private nursing homes. Twenty-five were born at home, six of whom were subsequently admitted to hospital, where four died.

Eight of the infants failed to survive for a month.

None of the six infants weighing under 3½lbs. survived.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000					Total	Survived one month
— 3lb. 4oz.	— 4lb. 6oz.	— 4lb. 15oz.	— 5lb. 8oz.	Live Births		
10.2	20.4	20.4	43	94		85%

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the forty-two mothers whose blood was examined.

							Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	...	...	...	...	...	31	35	30
Rh Negative	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	10

Still Births

The rate was considerably less than last year. Nine of the still birth infants were premature, three having congenital malformations.

Pregnancies ranged from first to sixth, and the ages of the mother from seventeen to thirty-eight years. Most of them were in the Rh positive group.

Two mothers had a history of previous still birth, one having only one surviving child from six pregnancies. Her last four infants had congenital defects two being still born.

Two mothers had toxæmia of pregnancy and one, ante partum hæmorrhage.

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths under one week, was 40.1 per thousand live and still births, compared with 35.1 for England and Wales.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

Our rate was 27.4 compared with 21.15 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire, and 22.5 for England and Wales. The neonatal-mortality was 18.8 compared with 16.2.

Prematurity alone or in association with other conditions was the chief cause of death, and all the deaths over one month were due to respiratory infections.

One infant whose mother was Rh negative had an exchange transfusion but died of hæmolytic disease.

Two mothers had toxæmia and one was a diabetic.

Registered cause of death					At home	No. of Deaths.		Total
(a)	Under one month					In Hospital		
	Prematurity	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Prematurity and congenital malformation				0	2	2	
	Prematurity and asphyxia				0	1	1	
	Prematurity and intra cranial haemorrhage				0	2	2	
	Prematurity and broncho-pneumonia				0	1	1	
	Atelectasis	...	...		0	1	1
	Haemolytic disease	...	...		0	1	1
	Broncho-pneumonia	...	...		0	1	1
					1	10	11	
	Mother attended ante-natal clinic				0	4	4	
(b)	Over one month							
	Respiratory infections				2	2	4	
	Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				0	0	0	
	Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics				1	0	1	

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother				Pregnancy			
				1st	2nd	3rd	5th
20-29 years	...	...	...	4	2	2	1
32 years	...	...	...	0	0	1	0
45 years	...	...	...	0	1	0	0
				4	3	3	1

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death :

				Prematurity	Congenital Malformation	Respiratory Infections
1936	...	...	...	11.2	8.0	20.9
1946	...	...	...	14.5	6.6	9.2
1956	...	...	...	8.9	7.1	8.9
1957	...	...	...	7.0	1.7	7.0
1958	...	...	...	3.5	3.5	10.4

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards				Comparative Sutton-in-Ashfield	Mortality Urban Districts in Notts.
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby		
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42
1956	34	43	67	39	43	27
1957	0	46	26	43	24.6	23.6
1958	22	43	13	7	27.4	21.15

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

	Under 1 month				Over 1 month.
1936	26	43
1946	26	20
1956	32	11
1957	17	8
1958	19	8

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

						Sutton-in Ashfield	England & Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	16.4
Still Births per 1,000 births, live and still	...	...	...	...	...	23.4	21.6
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	27.4	22.5
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.35
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.08

General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—

All causes	...	...	...	...	14.1	11.7
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.074	0.089
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	0.247	0.439
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.582	1.685

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

	No. of Deaths
Malignant Neoplasm :—	
Stomach	6
Lung and Bronchus	10
Breast	9
Uterus	7
Others	42
	74

Diseases of Circulatory System :—

Coronary disease, angina	45
Hypertension with heart disease	9
Other heart disease	47
Other circulatory disease	13
	114

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System

Diseases of Respiratory System :—

Pneumonia	18
Bronchitis	51
	69

There were forty-five more deaths than last year, giving a corrected death rate of 14.1, the highest since 1940. Half of the increase was due to infections of the respiratory system in the older age groups and the distribution between the sexes was about four males to one female.

Nine men and one woman died of cancer of the lung; their ages ranged from forty-one to seventy-one years. Four of the men were, or had been miners, and the remainder were employed in various other industries. Though cancer of the lung accounted for one less death than last year, the total deaths for all malignant neoplasms increased by seven.

There were seven deaths of pre-school children. Three, two of whom were mongols and one a mental defective, failed to survive the second year of life. Aplastic anaemia caused the death of a boy aged two years, and cancer killed two children aged four years. A road traffic accident caused the death of a toddler aged three years who was knocked down by a motor cycle.

Two school children aged six and ten years succumbed to respiratory disease, and a third, aged thirteen years, was electricuted by an electric iron in his home.

Extracts from the statistics of Road Traffic Accidents supplied by Chief Inspector Marshall:—

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seriously injured		...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Slightly injured		...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Total number of accidents		...	...	...	...	...	...	170

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.60	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	58	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.6	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12.	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4
1954	30.6	25.4	15.5	15.2	12.	11.3
1955	27.3	24.9	14.7	15.0	12.5	11.7
1956	42.9	23.7	14.0	15.6	13.6	11.7
1957	24.6	23.1	14.1	16.1	12.8	11.5
1958	27.4	22.5	14.4	16.4	14.1	11.7
						*Crude

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics :—

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation	Smallpox Vaccination
Sutton-in-Ashfield : Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month 2.30—3.30 p.m.	1st Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite : Clinie, New Street	Every Thursday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	4th Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m.	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic
Skegby and Stanton Hill : Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

					Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	...	...	...	...	144	4	12
Rh Negative	...	...	...	...	87	0	17

Two hundred and twelve maternity cases were admitted to hospital, ninety-five on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Seven mothers and one infant had blood transfusions.

Thirty-seven births were notified from nursing homes.

A total of four hundred and eight blood donors, including forty-eight new volunteers, attended the two sessions held in the district by the Regional Transfusion Service. It took sixteen hundred blood donations to satisfy the needs of patients in the Mansfield Group of Hospitals during 1958.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No new cases were dealt with during the year.

Mortuary

The Council has an agreement for the use of the mortuary at King's Mill Hospital, but, on the instructions of the Coroner, the forty-four cases removed during the year were taken to Mansfield Borough mortuary. The cost to the Council was £110.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

Sickness and Superannuation Schemes.

There were twenty-seven examinations during the year.

Acceptance recommended	...	...	...	...	22
Acceptance not recommended	...	...	...	...	5

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

During the year the water mains were extended by four thousand and five hundred lineal yards.

The quantity available from the well at Rushley supplied less than half the total volume passing through the mains, the remainder coming from the Meden Valley Joint Board and Mansfield Borough. About nineteen million gallons were passed on to the Urban District of Kirkby-in-Ashfield.

From Rushley	...	...	...	232,573,000 gallons
From Meden Valley	...	...	...	298,519,000 gallons
From Mansfield	...	...	...	62,875,000 gallons
				593,967,000 gallons
To Kirkby-in-Ashfield	...	...	...	19,193,000 gallons

Twelve samples of chlorinated Rushley water were submitted for chemical analysis and thirty-six for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

Chemical analysis of four samples of the Meden Valley supply and bacteriological examination of sixteen samples gave satisfactory results.

Eleven samples from houses receiving the Mansfield Supply were examined bacteriologically and were satisfactory.

Six samples from the Public Baths were satisfactory.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

						(a) Rushley Supply September	(b) Baths Water July.
The samples contain per million parts:—							
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	550.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	absent	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	24.85	181.05
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	9.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	0.252
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.008	0.320
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	100.00
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	85.00	112.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.68
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.50	7.30
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	clear & bright	Slightly turbid
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	none	Chlorinous
Taste and Colour	...	...	...	...	...	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.125*	0.80
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37° C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44° C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	...	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.

* a test done in the Health Department showed 0.15.

(a) At the time of sampling this water satisfied the required standard of bacterial quality of the Ministry of Health.

This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling the water in the swimming baths was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality.

Drainage and Sewerage

Construction of sewers amounted to one thousand and five hundred lineal yards.

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Conversions completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	3425
P.C.'s remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	132

The final compulsory conversion scheme was completed during the year. The remaining pail closets cannot be converted owing to the absence of sewers, or to the fact that the properties are to be dealt with under slum clearance.

Visits in connection with Housing—

(a) Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	968	
(b) Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	540	
(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	27	1535
							<hr/>
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Public Cleansing—

(a) Collection	...	...	...	...	...	250	
(b) Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	298	
(c) Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	242	790
							<hr/>
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	363

Notices Served :

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	206
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	121
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	821
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1957	...	...				160
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1958	...	...				61
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1958	...	...				30
Informal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	305	
Verbal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	67	372
						<hr/>

Summary of Work Done

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Internal repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Washing Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Washing Coppers Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foods Stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

(b) General Work

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Accummulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rodent Infestations Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Complaints Unfounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Reports to the Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	1062
Dirty Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Animal Nuisance Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grease Traps Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
Blocked Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
New Drains Tested and Passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Defective Drains Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Defective Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The four instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution have been sited for twelve months in those areas considered to be the more densely habited, and also where readings could be taken in relation to density of habitation and prevailing wind current. The table below gives the full readings for each month of the year, and it is noticed that the heavier pollution is shown to be in the New Cross area, which is one of the most densely habited areas in the district, and also an area which is in direct line with the prevailing wind which has already covered three miles of the district.

All indications are now that pollution in this district is primarily caused by domestic chimneys. The programme of electrification of the four collieries in this area is now well advanced. Other industry has also done its share in reducing smoke. If we are to have clean air, then the private householder must be prepared to accept his share of the cost and responsibility. One fact which emerges quite definitely is that any scheme in this area intended to make a substantial reduction in domestic smoke will need to include several hundreds of dwelling houses in order to be effective.

**Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method and analysis of
matter collected in atmospheric gauge.**

MONTH	Rainfall in inches		Insoluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)		Soluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)		TOTALS SOLIDS		SO3 in milli- grams per 100 sq. cm. per day	
1958	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jan.	2.07	2.57	5.60	8.46	4.83	8.99	10.43	17.45	1.64	2.23
Feb.	3.45	4.41	5.97	14.43	5.10	10.07	11.07	24.50	1.12	1.66
March	1.61	2.33	6.98	7.28	4.70	7.05	11.68	14.33	1.40	1.09
April	0.67	0.86	9.36	15.54	2.59	4.93	11.95	20.47	1.26	.927
May	2.20	2.54	8.36	19.03	3.42	5.64	11.78	24.67	0.81	1.09
June	4.90	5.24	6.71	14.09	5.04	8.05	11.75	22.14	0.62	0.83
July	4.10	4.56	4.70	13.92	3.52	6.21	8.22	20.13	0.75	1.80
August	3.63	3.97	6.64	12.42	3.76	6.34	10.40	18.76	0.75	0.87
Sept.	2.49	2.54	11.58	15.03	2.75	3.52	14.33	18.55	0.59	0.68
October	2.28	2.20	4.87	11.38	3.42	5.37	8.29	16.75	1.16	1.20
Nov	0.86	0.86	3.89	7.22	3.05	3.99	6.94	11.21	1.56	2.07
Dec.	3.27	3.42	6.38	7.45	5.64	7.99	12.02	15.44	1.67	2.03

(1) Atmospheric Gauge at Forest Lodge.

(2) Atmospheric Gauge at New Cross.

(3) Sulphur Gauge at Idlewells.

(4) Sulphur Gauge at Brook Street.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

(a)	Council Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Council House Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b)	Private Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Private Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Premises Disinfested for other vermin	...	...	...	...	...	38

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Public Cleansing

The refuse collection service proceeded smoothly and without any great difficulties. In spite of the abnormally wet weather, a weekly service was maintained. The labour force was kept up to strength and this was again helped considerably by the regular attendance of the collectors. The incentive bonus scheme, payable to all those employed on refuse and salvage collection has operated for several years. It has helped considerably in attracting and retaining the most suitable men for this arduous work.

The complete reconditioning of three refuse vehicles was carried out in our own workshop, in addition to the normal maintenance and servicing of the whole fleet. As a result, no new refuse vehicles were purchased. One redundant tractor was converted to a snow plough. This will ensure, after heavy snow falls, that the refuse team can get out and about in their work, particularly in areas where the principal road ploughs do not operate for several days until the main traffic routes are completely cleared.

The new tip joining Stoneyford Road and Davies Avenue was used for all refuse disposal during the whole of the year. It would appear that there is a further twelve months tipping on this site, which will then have been raised 10 feet at its deepest point. It was unfortunately fired on three occasions and matters would probably have been much worse had it not been for the able co-operation of the police.

At the Health Department Depot, work is almost completed on the provision of new accommodation for the men in which they can have their midday meal. Hot showers and drying rooms for wet clothes will be provided.

Cesspools

This cleansing service is operating quite satisfactorily. Delays do sometimes occur at properties where access for the pumping unit is impossible in bad weather.

Salvage

The collection of waste paper and fibreboard shows an increase of 30 tons over last year, due to some relaxation of control from the paper mills.

The tonnage of baled tins and scrap metal was less than half of our last year's collection. There was no market for this material and collections had to cease during the summer.

Sales were as follows:—

					Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	468	13	3824	9	7
Textiles	...	...	...	...		4	3	4	0
Tins and Metal	...	...	...	...	19	14	159	16	0
					488	11	3987	9	7
					1957	483	18 ³ / ₄	3884	12 8

Waste Food

		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1958	...	643	7	3216	15	0
1957	...	696	6	3481	10	0

Collections during the year were approximately 53-tons less than last year. There is still a good market for this material.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Seventy-six new houses were completed during the year and one hundred and six older houses became available as relets. Fifteen of the new houses and twenty of the relets went to tenants selected by the Health Department, two to overcrowded families and the remainder to families from properties to be demolished.

The waiting list was reduced by three hundred and eighteen — one hundred and forty-seven on re-housing and one hundred and seventy-one by review of the list—but the reduction was more than offset by new applications, so that the final figure at the end of the year showed an increase of sixty-three.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

Housing Manager's Report :

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/58.

			Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	...	...	2364	304	40	275	2983
Skegby Area	...	...	508	50	44	52	654
Huthwaite Area	...	..	294	56	—	48	398
			3166	410	84	375	4035
31/12/57			3102	410	84	363	3959

Number of Applications held at 31/12/58

Tenants		Outside				Total
		U.D.	Area	Sutton	Skegby	
7 children	...	—		1	—	3
6 children	...	—		3	1	5
5 children	...	—		1	5	8
4 children		1		6	—	7
3 children	...	3		15	6	29
2 children	...	4		27	10	49
1 child	...	10		25	12	54
0 children	...	6		22	8	44
		24		100	42	199

Families in Rooms						
5 children	...	—		1	—	1
4 children		1		4	—	5
3 children	...	3		7	3	14
2 children	...	4		30	5	45
1 child	...	11		110	43	184
0 children	...	14		186	50	279
		33		338	101	528

Applications for Bungalows	16	254	61	60	391
----------------------------	----	-----	----	----	-----

Total Number of Applications					
held 31/12/58	73	692	204	149	1118
31/12/57	66	651	184	154	1055

Lettings during 1958 were:—

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	...	...	64	—	—	64
New 1 bedroom Flats	...	...	3	—	—	3
New 2 bedroom Flats	...	...	9	—	—	9
Relets—Houses	...	...	39	8	3	50
Bungalows	...	...	17	5	7	29
Flats	...	...	19	7	1	27
			151	20	11	182

Lettings during 1957 182 18 8 208

Fifteen new houses and twenty relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1958 showing district from which applicants were housed.

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Outside U.D.	Total
Six bedroom house (Market Street Huthwaite)			—	—	1	—	1
Four bedroom house	...	1	1	—	—	—	1
Three bedroom houses	...	61	61	19	18	2	100
Two bedroom houses	...	9	9	3	1	—	13
Flats	...	22	22	6	7	4	39
Bungalows	...	13	13	7	8	—	28
			106	35	35	6	182
			<hr/>				
Lettings during 1957		136	136	40	24	8	208

During 1958 the following exchanges were effected:—

Exchanges between council and private tenants	...	...	...	21
Exchanges between council tenants	...	...	...	43
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district	...			6
				70

(Nine of the above were 3 way exchanges).

G. H. SLACK,
Housing Manager.

Housing Architect's Report

Post War Housing position at 31/12/57

Schemes completed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Dwellings completed	...	...	...	...	...	1907
1. Schemes completed during 1958						To House
Carsic Lane No. 13	...	...	...	Families		94
Hardwick Lane No. 10B	...	...		Families		6
2. Other Schemes in Progress during 1958						Occupied
(a) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme No. 10A						
2 Bedsitters				=	2 Dwellings	
6 Flats	...	.....	1 BR	=	6 Dwellings	
10 Flats			2 BR	=	10 Dwellings	Nil
				—		
				18		
				—		
(b) Central Area No. 1.						
9 Bedsitters				=	9 Dwellings	
2 Flats	.....		1 BR	=	2 Dwellings	
24 Flats			2 BR	=	24 Dwellings	Nil
				—		
				35		
				—		

G. WARNER,
Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 76 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 94 houses were built by private contractors.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

Houses represented as Individual Unfit	...	...	...	15
Houses demolished—Individual Unfit	...	...	...	42
Houses demolished—Clearance Areas	...	...	...	0
Houses closed	...	...	...	0
Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	97
Number of families displaced	...	...	...	39

Repair of Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	...	...	165
Houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	...	...	132
Houses rendered fit by Local Authority in default	...	...	8

Housing Act, 1957 — Overcrowding :

Twelve households were investigated for alleged overcrowding. In one there was moral overcrowding and a more suitable house was provided during the year.

In the only other case requiring action, two families lived in the house and there was legal overcrowding. The lodger family was on the waiting list and the case was dealt with by the Housing Committee.

On list 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Added 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							6
Re-housed 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/>
On list 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/>

Two of the cases on the list were recommended in 1956 and two in 1957.

Re-housing and Demolition

Thirty-three families were re-housed.

Six families living in unfit houses preferred to remain there indefinitely rather than accept the new houses offered. Two wished to be accommodated in the vicinity of their old home, and two preferred bungalows. In one case the house was not a suitable type, and in the other the area was unsuitable.

Three houses were added to the list of unfit properties. At the end of the year thirty-one houses awaited official representation, and twenty-six families in houses previously represented awaited re-housing.

Details of Re-housing :

(a) from Individual Unfit Houses

East Ward

19, Briggs Street	55, Percival Crescent
21, Briggs Street	16, Chaucer Crescent
29, Briggs Street)	52, Northwood Avenue
29, Briggs Street)	54, Northwood Avenue
7, Cursham Street	25, James William Turner Avenue
20, Cursham Street	34, Stanton Crescent
54, Station Street	111, Percival Crescent

West Ward

26, Church Street	14, Stanton Crescent
1A, Dovedale Avenue	58, Stuart Street
20, John Street	41, Barnes Crescent
22, John Street	22, Limb Crescent
28, John Street	36, Stanton Crescent
30, John Street	38, Stanton Crescent

Huthwaite Ward

77, Blackwell Road	5, Stanton Crescent
79, Blackwell Road	26, The Oval
81, Blackwell Road	15, Stanton Crescent
144, Blackwell Road	32, Stanton Crescent
51, Club Yard	23, Oakland Avenue
23, Market Street	114, Columbia Street
20, Pilsworth Yard	6, Beech Avenue
6, Skegby Road	59, Percival Crescent

Skegby Ward

62, Forest Road	9, Spring Street
Ivanhoe, Loundhouse Road	24, Brookfield Avenue
235, Mansfield Road	57, Stanton Crescent
237, Mansfield Road	18, Beech Street
239, Mansfield Road	17, Stanton Crescent
241, Mansfield Road	39, Stanton Crescent
243, Mansfield Road	16, Stanton Crescent
251, Mansfield Road	31, Stanton Crescent
1, Ward's Cottages	28, Beech Street

(b) from Re-development Area West Ward

28, King Street	1, The Sheepwash
30, King Street	14, Kirkby Road

(c) from Clearance Area East Ward

11, Chapel Street

4, Brown Crescent

The following Individual Unfit houses were vacated and closed, the tenant not being rehoused by the Council.

East Ward

Nos. 17 and 27, Briggs Street

West Ward

No. 2, Old Yard, Fulwood

Huthwaite Ward

No. 49, Club Yard

Skegby Ward

No. 233, Mansfield Road

Details of Demolition :—Total number forty-two.

East Ward

11, 13, 15, Cursham Street, 52, 54, 56, Station Street.

West Ward

123, 125, Clipstone Avenue, 66, 68, High Pavement, 1, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, John Street, 3, 5, 7, 9, Slater Street.

Huthwaite Ward

27, 29, 31, Club Yard, 22, 24, 26, Sherwood Street, 5, 6. Skegby Road.

Skegby Ward

30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 56, 58, Forest Road, 88, 90, 92, 94. Mansfield Road.

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

The licensed sites in the area were well conducted during the year and all complaints were settled informally. Trouble was again experienced from the casual hawkers who periodically invade the area with the object of staying as long as possible. It is always the local authority who have to do the cleaning up operations after they leave a site. Once again reference must be made to the excellent co-operation of the police in dealing with these problem travellers.

One landowner was successfully prosecuted for the use of land as a caravan site in contravention of the provisions of the Public Health Act.

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part 1.

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	48	0	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	28	24	0	0

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Sanitary Conveniences—		
(a) Insufficient	2	2

Part VIII

There were 285 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION E

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses were licensed:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Suppliers, Church Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. E. Willey, 24, Low Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. K. Sweetmore, Main Street, Huthwaite.

Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.

Mr. W. Baugh's Exors., Old Road, Skegby.

Mr. E. Smith, High Street, Stanton Hill.

Stanton Hill Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street, Stanton Hill.

Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	24
New slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	2

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1273
(b) Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	86
(c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	32

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goat	Horses
Number killed	23094	3175	367	42	13703	5806	1	0
Number inspected	23094	3175	367	42	13703	5806	1	

All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	0	2
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	776	85	0	102	223
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	24.44%	23.16%	0	.74%	3.84%

Tuberculosis Only :

Whole carcasses condemned	3	3	0	0	1
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	273	121	1	0	150
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.59%	32.97%	2.38%	0	2.6%

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	6	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

Meat Condemned

	Tuberculosis				Weight lbs.	lbs.
3 Carcases of cow and all offal	1906	
2 Carcases of heifers and all offal	808	
1 Carcase of bullock and all offal	537	
1 Carcase of pig and all offal	107	
Parts of Carcases						
Beef	2347	
Pork	61	5766

31 Diaphragms	93 Livers			
339 Heads	300 Lungs			
26 Hearts	51 Mesenteries			
4 Intestines	9 Spleens			
21 Kidneys	2 Udders			
	Total weight	...	...	11204

Other Diseases

Bruising — Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	138	lbs.
Septicaemia — Two carcasses of pig and all offal	...	...	...	...	202	340	

Offal

Abscesses	2 diaphragms, 12 heads			
	4 hearts, 119 livers, 25 lungs	...	...	1914
Actinomycosis	56 heads, 1 tongue	...	...	1682
Bacterial Necrosis	7 livers	...	...	91
Cirrhosis	5 livers	...	...	38
Cysts	2 livers	...	...	6
Cysticercus bovis	6 heads, 6 hearts	...	...	204
Echinococcus	1 lung	...	...	6
Fascioliasis	345 livers, 10 lungs	...	...	4475
Johne's Disease	1 set of intestines	...	...	25
Mastitis	69 udders	...	...	759
Milk Spot	22 livers	...	...	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Parasitic conditions	2 heads, 130 livers, 128 lungs	...	...	905
Pericarditis	45 hearts	...	...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peritonitis	5 diaphragms, 22 livers	...	...	180
Pleurisy	2 diaphragms, 101 lungs	...	...	319 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pneumonia	78 lungs	...	...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Telangiectasis	5 livers	...	...	65
Tumour	1 liver	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Urticaria	skin of pig	...	...	5
				10933

Summary of Meat Condemned :

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	16970
Other Disease	...	...	...	...	11273
					<u>28243 = 2017st. 5lbs.</u>

Detained—5 carcasses of heifers and offal and 1 carcase of bullock and offal detained for 21 days in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

At Retail Shops :

	lbs.		lbs.
Fish tinned	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Other tinned foods	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit tinned	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cheese	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat tinned	515 $\frac{1}{2}$	Liver (Frozen)	11
Milk and Cream tinned	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Potatoes	4592
Tomatoes	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total 399 stones.	

Milk Supply :

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Distributors 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	63
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	52
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/58	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of visits to Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	57
New Dairies erected	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dairies modernised	...	...	...	...	...	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

About 66% sold in the district is Pasteurised and 33% T.T. Pasteurised T.T. Raw and Sterilised amount to about 1%.

Milk Samples Taken

T.T. Pasteurised	T.T.Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
34	20	23	20	97

Five samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

Milks failing Methylene Blue Test. One T.T. Raw, Farm Bottled Channel Isles.

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1958.

(a) Ice Cream :

	No.	Inspec- tions
Manufacture and Sale (Hot mix only)	3	65
Sale only	129	61

	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test		
		I	II	III
Ice Cream	62	52	5	5
Iced Lollies. 2 samples. Both satisfactory.				

No case of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

	No.	Inspections
(b) Meat Products	23	68

Food Hygiene Regulations

Details of Food Shops and Inspections

Premises	Number	Inspections
Baker and General Grocer	9	12
Butchers	57	65
Confectioner and General Grocer	165	104
Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer	10	40
Confectioner	29	36
Fish and Chip Frying	25	34
Fish (Wet)	1	4
General Grocer and Greengrocer	15	40
Grocer and General Stores	10	14
Greengrocer	22	41
General Confectioner and Off-Licence	21	12
Tripe	1	2
Wines and Spirits	1	0
Public Houses and Hotels	51	12
Inspection of Other Food Premises	Canteens	12
and Vehicles	Market Stalls	518
	Street Vendors	39

Public Market

There was very little cause for complaint. No meat or meat products are sold from the stalls, only fruit, vegetables and a little fish. The mobile washing van is always available and in use on the market for all the food handlers.

General Observations

The department continues with the periodical inspection of food shops and food preparation premises. The policy of informal talks, on the spot, with the food handlers concerned has proved both satisfactory and advantageous to both sides. So much depends on the feeling of goodwill existing between the food handlers and the inspectors, that every effort is made, on all occasions of enforcement, to do so informally and agreeably if at all possible. Continual encouragement and education is the most effective means of showing that each regulation has been made for a specific reason, and in order to eliminate a specific danger.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Foods

Some foods are passed to the Council's waste food project, where all the food is thoroughly steam cooked and sold for pig feeding. Some is incinerated, but the majority is passed to the local manure works, where it is processed to fertilizer.

Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed during the year

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Action
Artificial colouring	2		
Butter	1		
Cheese	5		
Cocoa	1		
Confectionery (Sweetets)	8		
Corned Beef	1		
Cream Trifle	1	1	Shopkeeper interviewed re display of notices.
Dairy Fresh Cream Cake	1		
Fish Cakes	1		
Fruit Sauce	1		
Gravy Salt	2	1	Deteriorated — caution issued.
Ice Cream	9		
Lemon Curd	1		
Macaroons	1		
Marzipans	1		
Milk	14		
Milk Shake	1		
Mixed Spice	1		
Oil of Peppermint Tablets	1		
Orange Crush	1		
Ox Broth	1		
Pearl Barley	1		
Pork Dripping	1		
Pork Sausage	1		
Powdered Gelatin	1		
Pure Dairy Cream	1		
Rice Creamola	1		
Sago	1		
Sponge Pudding	1		
Sterilised Cream	1		
Sweetened Sponge Mixture	1		
Table Salt	1		
Tablet Jelly	2		
Tapioca	1		
Tea	1		
Tinned Casserole Steak	1	1	No legal standard.
Tinned Tuna Fish	1		
Vanilla Flavouring	1		
Yoghourt Milk	1		
Zinc Ointment	1		
Tota's	<u>75</u>	<u>3</u>	

Milk Samples Tested

Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Sterilised	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled Channel Isles	T.T. Pasteurised Channel Isles
39	40	37	23	11	15

All 165 samples proved satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act—Legal Action

The Council successfully prosecuted one firm on two occasions for the sale of bread containing extraneous matter. They also successfully prosecuted in the case of an apple charlotte containing a nail. A prosecution against a Dairy Company for the sale of a bottle of milk containing glass splinter was unsuccessful.

All these prosecutions were taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The works of the three firms prosecuted were all situated in districts outside this area.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Notifications were received each month with the exception of May. More than half of the fifty-six cases occurred during the winter months, and two thirds of the total were in the five to nine years age group. Four children were treated in hospital.

Incidence in Wards.	East		West		Huthwaite		Skegby
	13		30		1		12
Age and Sex Incidence.						Males	Females
2-3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3-4 years	...	...		...	...	1	1
4-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
5-9 years	...	...	...	...	...	28	15
10-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
15-24 years		...	...	...	...	1	-
						—	—
						34	22
						—	—

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last twenty-four years are summarised below.

	Cases		Deaths	
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	...	284	...	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	...	55	...	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	...	26	...	2
1947—1958 (inclusive)	...	0	...	0

Prophylaxis

The normal procedure is to give three injections of combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic beginning at about the age of four months, and a boosting dose of diphtheria prophylactic at school age. Children who have diphtheria prophylaxis only, are given two injections of formol toxoid.

Completed treatment during 1958:—

Age when treated						Under 1 year	1—4 years	School children	Totals
Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	451	31	37	519
Privately		...	...	...	...	53	11	10	74
						504	42	47	593

Booster Injections given to children at school age.

Clinics or Schools	...	...	...	...	...	489	
Privately	...	...	...	...	...	10	499

Immunised children at 31st December, 1958

Under one year	...	...	213
Infants 1—4 years (inclusive)			1952
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	...	...	6158

% Level of Immunisation

				31/12/57
Infants 1—4 (inclusive)	...	...	89%	87%
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	...		95%	96%

Age Groups

1—5 years				Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented but failed to bring Infants to clinic
Children born 1953	...	...		88%	4%	1.8%
Children born 1954	...	...		89%	—	4.5%
Children born 1955	...	...		88%	—	4.9%
Children born 1956	...	...		91%	—	2.5%
Children born 1957	...	...		87%	2%	3.6%

Infants under One Year. 87% of infants completed immunisation before attaining the age of one year.

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

Age at 31/12/58 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957—54	5—9 1953—49	10—14 1948—44	Under 15 Total
Last injection given					
A. 1954—1958	213	1952	2753	64	4.982
B. 1953 or earlier	—	—	77	3264	3.341

Whooping Cough

Thirty-three cases were notified, two thirds of them during February and March.

With the exception of two children transferred from Harlow Wood to Forest Hospital, all were treated at home and there were no deaths.

Thirteen of the children were in four households, in one of which there were five cases, three who had been immunised and two who had not.

Nine of the infections occurred in children who had received prophylactic injections. The interval between the last injection and the onset of the illness was from two to four years in seven cases, and in the two others it was five months and eight years.

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
Incidence in Wards	11	13	8	1
Age and Sex Distribution				
	Males	Females	Total	Prophylactic Injections. in infancy
Under 1 year	1	1	2	-
1—2 years	2	3	5	1
2—3 years	1	2	3	1
3—4 years	2	-	2	1
4—5 years	2	3	5	2
5—9 years	9	5	14	4
10-14 years	1	1	2	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>9</u>

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment during 1958

Age when treated—	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Clinics	447	15	0	462
Privately	50	10	2	62
				<u>524</u>

Measles

For the second year in succession there was a summer epidemic with the peak in July, a month later than in 1957. The pattern is unusual for measles, both in general trend and the month of highest incidence. The only other consecutive years showing a rising incidence were 1951 and 1952, with the peak in April and November respectively.

Notifications numbered seven hundred and twenty-three and there were no deaths.

Three children were admitted to hospital.

Incidence in Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2	-	2	5	37	181	314	87	19	39	3	34

Incidence in Wards

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
200	311	40	172

Age and Sex Incidence

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	10	21	31
1—2 years	22	40	62
2—3 years	32	34	66
3—4 years	56	50	106
4—5 years	53	55	108
5—9 years	201	136	337
10—14 years	5	8	13
	<u>379</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>723</u>

Acute Poliomyelitis

Though it was our good fortune to escape clinical infections during 1958, it cannot be expected that such a favourable circumstance will continue indefinitely. During the year nine cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified in County Districts, and three in the City of Nottingham. Corrected figures for England and Wales for the first three quarters of the year show eight hundred and seventy-seven paralytic cases, with seventy-five deaths.

Prophylaxis

There was some uncertainty and confusion in the minds of the public caused by the several types of vaccine available and supplies were uncertain. However, the initiative of the chief clerk, who was ably supported by her assistants, enabled me to make full use of such vaccine as became available in spite of the many administrative difficulties. The health visitors bore the brunt of the practical work in the clinics and had the help of part time clerks. Medical duties were shared by general practitioners and assistant county medical officers.

At the end of the year there were only one hundred and thirty on the register for first injections. It is hoped that when applications come in from the young adults, to whom the offer of vaccination was extended towards the end of the year, there will be regular and adequate supplies of vaccine available.

Completed treatment			Children	Expectant Mothers	Young Adults	Priority Groups	Total
Clinics	...	...	4,612	97	5	5	4 719
Privately	...	...	117	4	—	7	128
			4,729	101	5	12	4,847
Given first injections	...	...	210	11	7	—	228
Given third injections	...	...	...	...	...	...	442

Smallpox

The last notified case was in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated			Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
			Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	...	...	185	24	—	—
Age 1 year	...		5	1	—	—
Age 2 to 4 years	...	...	4	0	—	—
Age 5 to 14 years	...	...	0	1	—	2
15 years and over	...	...	3	3	6	3
Totals			197	29	6	5

Gastro Enteritis

Three children were admitted to hospital. The final diagnosis was non infective enteritis, but one of them, aged eleven weeks, also had pneumonia, which proved fatal.

Food Poisoning

A boy aged twelve years was admitted to hospital where the cause was found to be *S. typhi-murium*. No other members of the large family were affected and the origin of the illness was not discovered.

Investigation of a household in which diarrhoea and vomiting occurred after eating tinned dates proved negative for food poisoning.

Pneumonia

Six notifications were received and there were two deaths—both in hospital. One of those who died was a man aged sixty years, and the other was a premature infant aged eleven weeks.

Dysentery

One case, which was probably a laboratory infection, was notified.

Investigation of two suspected cases proved negative.

Puerperal Pyrexia

All twelve cases were notified from Kings Mill Hospital, ten of them in the last four months of the year. Two had urinary infections, and the others had a transient pyrexia of which no cause was apparent.

Tuberculosis								
Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
15-25	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-35	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
45-55	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
55-65	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	15	10	0	2	3	2	0	0

New cases of tuberculosis numbered twenty-five, almost twice as many as last year and the highest since 1951, when there were thirty-two. The rise in incidence was relatively greater in women in whom the age group most affected was from thirty-five to sixty-five years. In men, the increase was chiefly at ages from twenty-five to fifty-five, and particularly between twenty-five and thirty-five. Two of the men were over seventy years of age at the time of primary notification, and one of them died a month later.

In three households there was a secondary case, and in the family history of the infant aged eight months, the grandfather died of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1953 and an uncle was notified as a primary case this year.

Following the notification of the schoolgirl, and information from the medical officer of health of another district that a pupil attending the same school had been notified to him, arrangements were made for X-Ray investigation of the pupils and staff. No active cases were found, but further examination and observation of two of the girls was advised. It is probable that the initial case was the girl who lived outside this district.

Ten of the fourteen men were, or had been miners, eight underground and two surface workers. None of the women was employed in industry.

In addition to the primary cases, four men and one woman were added to the pulmonary register as inward transfers from other districts.

Twenty-four of the new pulmonary cases were admitted to hospital. The interval between primary notification and admission was:—

	Males	Females
Less than one month	14	9
Less than two months	1	0

Hospital admission was not considered necessary for the infant aged eight months.

The patients who died, except the man over seventy, were notified between 1934 and 1951.

The sites of infection in the non-pulmonary cases were the skin and kidney.

Nine pulmonary cases first notified between 1944 and 1952, and two non-pulmonary cases, were removed from the register on recovery. Five were removed on leaving the district.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/58	89	7	56	9	161
31/12/57	79	8	54	9	150

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases were recommended for priority.

Families on priority list 31/12/57	...	...	...	8
Families added to list 1958	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				10
Families re-housed by Council 1958	...	...	...	5
				<hr/>
				5
Exchanged house for bungalow	...	...	...	1
Purchased house	...	...	...	1
				2
Families on priority list 31/12/58	...	...	...	3

The three families remaining on the list need four bedroomed houses which do not often become available.

With the co-operation of the National Coal Board a lodger family was re-housed and so improved the conditions of one household who already occupy a four bedroomed house.

B.C.G.

Tuberculin testing, followed if necessary, by B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children in the thirteen year age group. Some sixty-two per cent. of parents accepted.

	Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Quarter ended 31/3/58	134	31	103	102
Autumn, 1958	280	57	223	222

Testing and vaccination is also done regularly at the Chest Clinic, King's Mill Hospital. Ten infants, and five children aged 1—4 years were vaccinated.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1958

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.														Total cases notified in—					
	Age Groups														East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases admitted to Hosp.	Deaths
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over							
Scarlet Fever	...	56	0	0	3	2	4	43	3	0	1	0	0	0	13	30	1	12	4	0
Pneumonia	...	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	2	2
Measles	...	723	31	62	66	106	108	337	13	0	0	0	0	0	200	311	40	172	3	0
Whooping Cough	...	33	2	5	3	2	5	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	8	1	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0
Food Poisoning	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dysentery.	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

